

Methods: The work was effectuated in the clinical base of ophthalmology of USMF, medical particular ophthalmological center „Ovisus”, Municipal Clinical Hospital №1. There were examined 31 patients from 4-73 years, who were operated from 2003-2011. Four of the most perspective methods - Müllerorafia (advancement of Müller muscle), Frontal suspension (connection between tarsus and frontal muscle with alloplastic material (mersilen, silicon) in pentagon form), new Kataew method (upper lid suspension to ligament of Whitnall) and Elsching method (orbico-frontal adherence to eyebrow upper suspension approach) were used from the spectrum.

Results: The majority (60% of the cases) are present with congenital ptosis of different degree. Traumatic and involutive ptosis predominate from the last 40%. A correlation between LF(levator function) and MRD (marginal reflex distance) is found, as MRD is lower, which speaks of a bigger degree of ptosis, so the levator muscle function is weaker. The most representative was congenital ptosis in children (4-12 years) with MRD -1,5 mm media and LF 2 mm(II-IV degree of ptosis). In such cases, according to the scheme, Kataew-method, with growind MRD +2,5 mm in media (+4mm norm) and LF 8 mm (10-15 mm norm) were efectuated. Müllerorafia was a method of choice for the patient with congenital ptosis of the 1st degree and involutive ptosis, with the obligatory condition of satisfactory function of Müller muscle. The testing of it's function was effectuated by the help of phenylephrine (mesaton) 2,5% test (positive when MRD grows with 1,5-1,8 mm after 10 min of dropping in eyes.) 4 patients were operated. According to the scheme, the patients with congenital ptosis I and II degree and negative mesa ton test, Elsching operation is the method of choice, which was the most used - 11 patients. Frontal suspension as an alternative method in severe ptosis and as reoperation variant (as reoperation by 2 patients with traumatic ptosis in 2003,2 004). According to the postoperative criteria, pre- and postoperative MRD have a difference in 3,1 mm media (preoperational MRD +0,5 and postoperational MRD +3,64 in media). Also LF increased from 4,66 mm pre- till 7 mm postoperative in media.

Conclusions: Using proposed scheme an appropriate method of ptosis correction intervention could be chosen. In congenital ptosis of high degree with a low LF, Kataew method of operation can be successfully implemented. Müllerorafia gives positive results only for phenilephedrine positive test in involutive ptosis or congenital of low degree. In phenilephedrine negative test for congenital ptosis higher degree frontal suspension or Elsching method could be used.

Keywords: palpebral aperture, congenital ptosis.

THE NECESSITY OF REINTERVENTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH GASTRIC TUMORS POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS

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Introduction: After lung cancer, gastric carcinoma is the most frequent malignant tumor in human-kind. We select the surgical treatment according to the location and the extension of the tumor. Radical surgery resection like subtotal gastrectomy and total gastrectomy is performed in early stage tumors, whereas in advanced stages we use palliative treatment to improve quality of life. No matter what therapeutic alternative we choose, the presence of postoperative complications sometimes makes necessary the reintervention, especially when the state of the patient is not improving.

Materials and methods: Medical records of 364 patients, 128 women and 236 men who underwent radical surgery and palliative treatment for malignant gastric carcinoma between 01.01.2009 -31.12.2010

at the 3rdSurgical Clinic (Cluj-Napoca, Romania) were retrospectively reviewed.

Results: We observed that the most frequent reinterventions were performed in men (241%from the sum of all interventions on both sexes) also patients coming from urban areas (33.9%). Taking into account the symptomatology, those with dyspeptic syndrome presented more often postoperative complications (22.22 %). From the laboratory tests, low hemoglobin and low total proteins give more often postoperative complications and need reinterventions (18.3%) and (16.66%). Most frequent reinterventions were performed and complications appeared after subtotal gastroectomy (17.39%) and associated splenoectomy (26.66%). Liver metastasis (18.18%) and tumor dimension (12.96%) larger than 5 centimeters need reintervention after postoperative complications.

Conclusions: In conclusions the malignant gastric carcinoma more frequently observed postoperative complications in men from urban areas, also in patients with dyspeptic syndrome and low hemoglobin and low total proteins. Discussing the surgical treatment, subtotal gastroectomy and associated splenoectomy are the reasons for surgery in case of complications. From the study we can see that liver metastasis and large tumors give complications very often and the necessity of surgery is required.

Key words: gastric carcinoma, radical surgery, palliation, postoperative complication, reintervention.

RETROSPECTIV STUDY ON EYELID TUMORS

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Introduction: Skin cancer is on of the most often found tumor. About 80-85% of all skin cancers are localized on the face. And out of these about 70% are eyelid tumors.

Eyelid tumors are and will be a very actual problem, because of: the increase of life expectancy; a high rate of preexisting lesions due to ultraviolet radiation, ionized radiation, micro traumas and the low rate of treatment of such lesions; there are many difficulties linked to reestablish the functions of the eyelids.

Purpose: The goal of the study is to research retrospectively the cases of Eyelid Tumors, highlighting the addressability of the patients, the frequency of certain histological forms, the treatment methods.

Objectives: to determine the addressability in patients; to determine if there are any tendencies of prevalence; to observe any relationship of dependence between the criteria used in the study.

Methods and materials:

In the study 70 patients were analyzed, they had the diagnosis of Eyelid Tumor confirmed not only clinical, but histological as well. With the age between 2 months and 80 years old, which in the period of 2007-2011 were treated in “Ovisus” Clinic.

Results: I studied 70 patient files: 35 files stationary and 35 ambulatory. In 2007 there were 17 cases (24,30 %), in 2008-16 (22,85 %), in 2009-18(25,70 %), in 2010-11(15,70 %), in 2011-8(11,45 %); The addressability (the period of time from the clinical onset to the first visit to the doctor). During the period of 0-1 year 44 (62,85 %), 2 and more-26(37,15 %); Age groups: 0-19 years-7(10 %), 20-39-14(20 %), 40-59y-32(45,70 %), 60-80y-17(24,30 %); In the urban area-44 cases (65,15 %), in the rural area-26(34,85 %); In 65 cases (92,85 %) the process is benign; In 66 cases (94,30%) the treatment was surgical and in 4 cases (5,7%)-crio application.